Docodesmus maculatus (Bollman)

Stenonia maculata Bollman, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. **11**: 336. 1888.
Platyrachus? maculatus Chamberlin, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. **62**: 216. 1918.
Schizodira maculata Loomis, Psyche **48**: 37–38. 1941.

Having finally located Bollman's species in the genus *Docodesmus*, we must reach a decision on the only other species of this genus known from Cuba. *Docodesmus cubensis* Loomis was founded on a mature female (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. **80**: 225–226, figs. 13, 14. 1937) when it was supposed to be the first Cuban species of the genus. It is closely allied to *maculatus* and eventually may be withdrawn into it after a study of more extensive material, but the present comparison appears to justify maintaining both species as valid. Outstanding differences of *maculatus* from *cubensis* are seen at the posterior end of the body, for the backwardly produced keels of segment 19 are small and acute, scarcely larger than any one of the four median tubercles of the posterior margin; between the keels of this segment there are six marginal tubercles (four in *cubensis*), with the outer tubercle on each side smaller than the median ones; the last segment is almost completely hidden by the preceding one, and the dorsum has two rounded median tubercles much smaller than the conic ones of *cubensis*.

Genus **Jeekelia**, n. name

A new name for *Melanodesmus* Loomis (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. **88**: 73. 1941), which is preoccupied by *Melanodesmus* Carl (Mem. Soc. Neuchatel. Sci. Nat. **5**: 908. 1914). *Jeekelia granulosa* Loomis is the only known species.

Genus **Prosopodesmus** Silvestri

Prosopodesmus Silvestri, Zool. Anz. **35**: 362. 1910.
Homodesmus Chamberlin, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. **62**: 222. 1918.

Prosopodesmus jacobsoni Silvestri

Prosopodesmus jacobsoni Silvestri, Zool. Anz. **35**: 362, figs. 6, 7. 1910.
Homodesmus parvus Chamberlin, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. **62**: 223. 1918.

This species appears to have been introduced from the Orient into the Western Hemisphere, where it now is found in Haiti, Puerto Rico, St. Eustatius, and Brazil.

ZOOLOGY.—*A new crawfish of the genus* Orconectes *from Louisiana.* (*Decapoda: Astacidae*).[1] George Henry Penn, Tulane University. (Communicated by Herbert Friedmann.)

The new crawfish described here shows its closest affinities to *Orconectes clypeatus* (Hay) and thus represents the second species described which belongs to the subgenus *Faxonella* of Creaser. I am naming this new species in honor of the late George E. Beyer (1861–1926), first professor of zoology at Tulane University and a pioneer in exploring the zoology of Louisiana.

Orconectes (Faxonella) beyeri, n. sp.

Diagnosis.—Rostrum without lateral spines; rostrum broad, length averages three times its width. Thoracic region of carapace slightly less than one-third the total length of the carapace. Male with hooks on ischiopodites of third pereiopods only. First pleopod of form I male terminating in two rami: central projection a long sickle-shaped process bent mesially; mesial process much shorter, less than half the length of the central projection, bent in same direction; the two pleopods overlap each other in normal position. Annulus ventralis immovable, surface contours as in Fig. 7; sinus either dextral or sinistral.

Holotypic male, form I.—Body subovate, not depressed (Figs. 1, 2). Abdomen narrower than thorax. Width of carapace at widest point slightly greater than depth in same region.

Areola broad (3.1 times longer than width), with five or six punctations in narrowest part; cephalic portion of carapace about 2.3 times as long as areola; length of areola about 30 percent of total length of carapace.

Rostrum without lateral spines; widest at base, margins raised but only slightly thickened, converging at acumen. Upper surface shallowly concave; no median carina. Acumen of moderate length.

Postorbital ridges prominent, terminating cephalad in small acute corneous spines. Bran-

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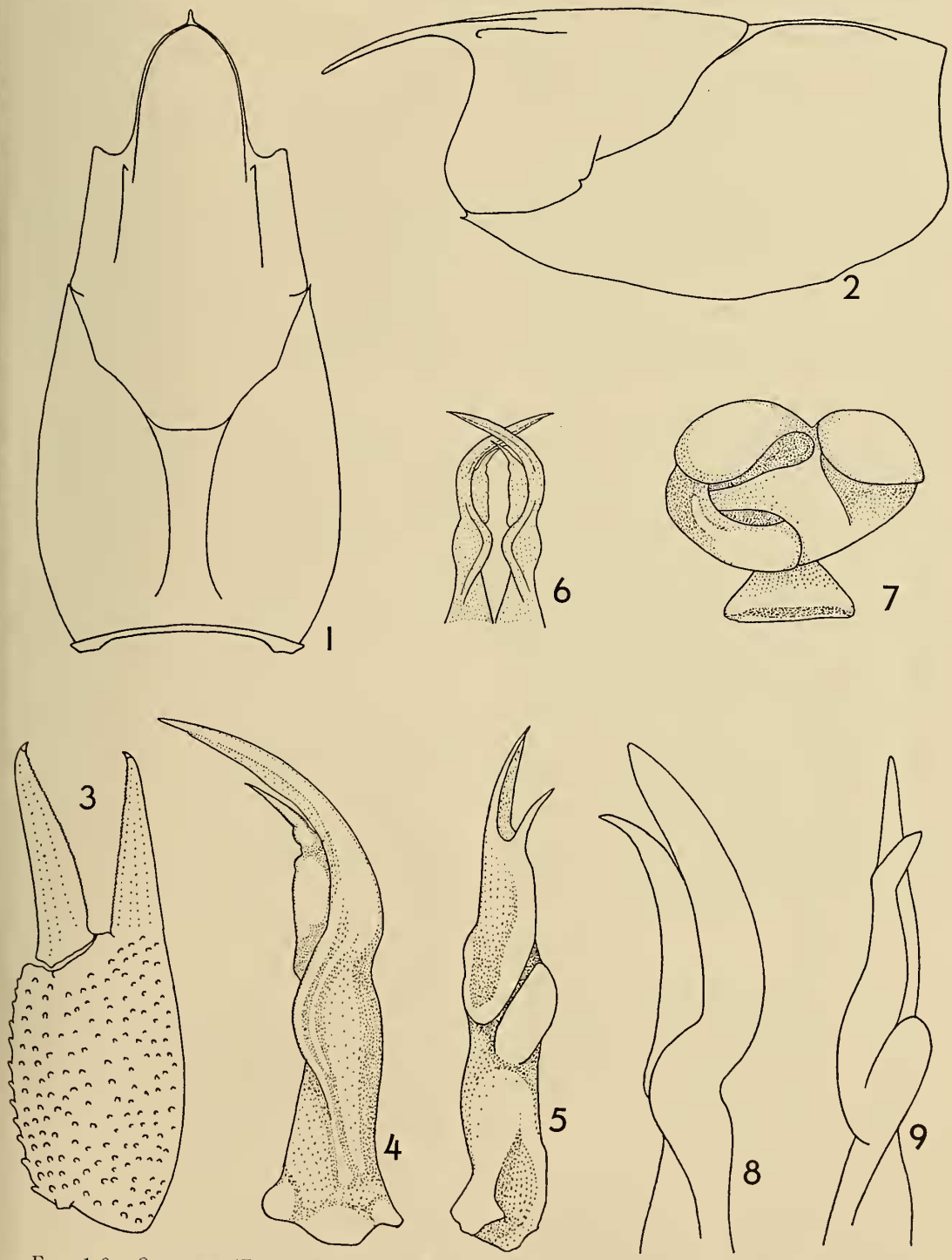

Figs. 1–9.—*Oeconectes* (*Faxonella*) *beyeri*, n. sp.: 1, Dorsal view of carapace of holotype male; 2, lateral view of carapace of holotype male; 3, upper surface of chela of male; 4, caudal view of first pleopod of holotype male; 5, mesial view of first pleopod of holotype male; 6, caudal view of first pleopods of form I male in normal position to show overlapping of rami; 7, annulus ventralis of allotype female; 8, caudal view of first pleopod of form II males; 9, mesial view of first pleopod of form II male. Pubescence removed from all figures.

chiostegal spine small. Cephalic groove interrupted in vicinity of the very small cephalolateral spine on left side only; this spine absent on right side.

Cephalic region of telson with two spines in each caudolateral angle.

Antennules of usual form.

Antennae broken on holotype, nearly equal to total length of crawish in other specimens; of normal form.

Antennal scales extending beyond tip of rostrum; lateral margin straight, or nearly so, terminating in a small corneous spine; lamellar portion broad, the mesial margin describing a semicircle.

Chela somewhat depressed; palm inflated; inconspicuous punctations present over most of chela; surfaces of palm covered with small tubercles, largest near mesial margin (Fig. 3). Both fingers terminating in short corneous tips bent toward each other, the one on the movable finger slightly overhanging the tip of the immovable finger; no tubercles on opposable margins of fingers, these margins meeting fairly evenly for their entire lengths when fingers are closed.

First pleopod reaching middle of coxopodite of third pereiopod when abdomen is flexed. Tip terminating in two distinct rami (Figs. 4, 5) as follows: Central projection corneous, long, slender and sharply bent caudomesially ("sickle-shaped"); mesial process not corneous, much shorter, apex acute, also bent caudomesially beside the central projection; central projection over twice as long as mesial process. Pleopods in normal position lie with rami crossed as in *O. clypeatus* (Fig. 6).

Allotypic female.—Differs from the holotype male in the following respects: cephalolateral spine absent on both sides of carapace; tubercles of chela somewhat more conspicuous, larger; opposable margins of fingers not meeting for entire length, a gap being present near base; each finger with several large tubercles within proximal half of opposable margins.

Annulus ventralis subovate with the greatest length in the transverse axis; immovable (Fig. 7). Sinus originating slightly to the left of the midventral line in a trough near cephalic margin; from here sinus runs caudodextrad beneath an overhanging shelflike projection, then reappears to view before making an abrupt turn sinistrad nearly to midventral line, then turns sharply caudad to the posterior margin. Anterior margin of annulus raised on either side of the midventral line to form two rather conspicuous bulbous projections.

Paratypic male, form II.—Similar to holotype male in all respects except the following. Cephalolateral spines absent on both sides of carapace; areola not quite as wide, ratio of width into length equals 2.8. Hooks on ischiopodites of third pereiopods smaller, their length equal to less than half the diameter of the ischiopodite. First pair of pleopods without corneous tips on rami (Figs. 8, 9); mesial process longer and blunter, central projection blunt and thick; mesial process nearly three-fourths as long as central projection; pleopods barely overlapping each other in normal position.

Measurements.—Holotypic male: Carapace, height 6.3, width 6.5, length 13.7 mm; areola, width 1.3, length 4.1 mm; rostrum, width 1.6, length 3.2 mm; abdomen, length to tip of telson 15.0 mm; right chela, length of inner margin of palm 3.0, width of palm 2.2, length of outer margin of hand 8.0, length of dactyl 3.7 mm.

Allotypic female: Carapace, height 7.5, width 8.0, length 16.8 mm; areola, width 1.6, length 5.0 mm; rostrum, width 3.0, length 4.3 mm; abdomen, length to tip of telson 18.0 mm; right chela, length of inner margin of palm 3.3, width of palm 3.0, length of outer margin of hand 8.0, length of dactyl 3.7 mm.

Variation.—The 10 paratypes agree with the holotype and allotype in most respects, but certain minor variations should be noted. Areola: Ratio of width to length ranges from 2.7 to 3.6, with an average of 3.0 including the entire series of 12 specimens. One male, form II has small lateral spines present on the rostrum near the acumen, and has three caudolateral spines on the left side of the telson; another male, form II, has only a single caudolateral spine on the telson. The annulus ventralis is dextral in the allotype and one other female, sinistral in the other two females; the surface contour is the same in all the females except that one pair are mirror images of the other.

Type locality.—A roadside ditch on U. S. Route 84, 2 miles northeast of Naborton, De Soto Parish, La. This was an unshaded, mud-bottomed ditch in which the water was less than 12 inches deep, amber-colored and slightly turbid. Aquatic plants, including *Jussiaea* sp., were present, indicating the probability that the habitat is at least semipermanently wet.

Specimens examined.—A series of 12 from two localities in Louisiana as follows: De Soto Parish: 2 miles east Naborton, August 5, 1949, George H. Penn and Edward N. Lambremont (2 ♂ I, 2 ♂ II, 3 ♀); Natchitoches Parish: near Ajax, May 29, 1949, F. R. Cagle (4 ♂ II, 1 ♀).

Disposition of types.—The holotype male, form I (U.S.N.M. no. 90361), the allotype female (U.S.N.M. no. 90362), and one paratype male, form II (U.S.N.M. no. 90363), are deposited in the United States National Museum. Of the paratypes, two males, form II, and a female are deposited in the personal collection of Dr. Horton H. Hobbs, Jr., at the University of Virginia; and, one male, form I, one male, form II and one female from the type locality (TU 1440), and two males, form II (TU 1227), are retained in the Tulane University collections.

Relationships.—*Orconectes beyeri* clearly belongs to the subgenus *Faxonella* of *Orconectes* because of the small size of the mesial process in proportion to the central projection. *O. beyeri* is readily separated from the only other species in the subgenus, *O. clypeatus*, by the structure of the pleopods of the form I male, although both species have the same general structure of the rostrum and areola.

ORNITHOLOGY—*Two new genera of Furnariidae.*[1] James L. Peters, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

In preparing the manuscript for volume 7 of the *Check-list of birds of the world*, I have encountered two species among the Furnariidae that seem to require removal from their present generic assignments. These are *Asthenes maluroides* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye) and *Asthenes hellmayri* (Reiser).

Spartonoica, n. gen.

Diagnosis.—Similar to *Asthenes* Reichenbach, but tail much more graduated, the central pair of rectrices exceeding the outer pair by length of the wing, abruptly attenuated on their inner webs; upper and under tail coverts long and full, the latter concealing the lateral pair of rectrices. Similar also to *Leptasthenura* Reichenbach in degree of graduation of the tail, but bill longer, straighter, and less titlike.

Genotype.—*Synallaxis maluroides* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Remarks.—Though this species has been currently referred to *Asthenes*, the extremely graduated tail and abruptly attenuated rectrices distinguish *maluroides* from all the other species of *Asthenes* except *A. urubambensis* (Chapman), but in the latter the rectrices are gradually tapered, the tail coverts are not elongated, and the feet are relatively stouter. It appears more likely that *maluroides* may be more nearly related to *Leptasthenura*, but modified for a special type of habitat. The cinnamon-rufous crown certainly suggests a feature approached by several species of *Leptasthenura*, and likewise the absence of a guttural spot indicates no very close relationship to *Asthenes*, all of whose members except *A. maculicauda* (Berlepsch) possess this marking.

Gyalophylax, n. gen.

Diagnosis.—Similar to *Synallaxis* Vieillot, but tail composed of 12 rounded, instead of 10 pointed, rectrices; feet and legs much stouter; bill with culmen nearly straight and gonys ascending.

Genotype.—*Synallaxis hellmayri* Reiser.

Remarks.—This species is no doubt closely related to *Synallaxis*, as evidenced by the black gular patch and chestnut humeral patch, but is excluded by reason of its possession of 12 rectrices. Hellmayr placed it in *Asthenes*, but the very peculiarly shaped bill alone at once precludes it from any other existing genus among its near allies.

[1] Received February 1, 1950.